

ROBINSON'S

The Style-leadership of
This Establishment Is Again
Evidenced In Our Superb

Easter Fashion Display

For Women and Misses

The newest developments in the world of fashion are ever mirrored in our assortments of distinguished apparel. This week finds us with a triumphant collection of our own exclusive creations which reveal alluringly attractive and daring style features.

Ultra Modish Spring Suits



A showing which discloses unusual richness and beauty of fabric and exceptional style. There is the Russian blouse suit, the new long line suit, the waist coat suit, the strictly tailored and demi-tailored suit—each type in a wealth of the wanted materials.

25.00 to 75.00

Month-End Close Out

Being all odds and ends and broken lots of garments left over from March selling.

165 Dresses

Fashioned in wool jerseys, Taffetas, Crepe de Chine and Tricotettes. Formerly sold up to 29.75

65 Spring Suits

Fashioned in all wool serge, Fancy, Braided, Tailored and box effects. Formerly sold up to 25.00.

19.75



A Brilliant Display of Paris Inspired Frocks

Featuring Stunning Models in Beautiful
Flowered Crepe Georgette

A truly remarkable variety of chic models for street, semi-dress, dress or business wear. Soft satins, crisp taffetas, Georgettes, Poirer Twill, Tricotine and Poulette.

25.00 to 65.00

ROBINSON'S
25-27 West 42nd St., N.Y.

Nation-Wide Quest on for Soldiers' Jobs

Colonel Arthur Woods Tells
Brooklyn Chamber of
Commerce Plan for Each
Town to Place Own Men

Start To Be Made Here

Col. Theo. Roosevelt Pleads
With Employers to Have
Patience With Ex-Fighters

First public announcement of the War Department's plan for getting returned soldiers back into jobs in civil life was made yesterday at a luncheon of the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce by Lieutenant Colonel Arthur Woods, former Police Commissioner, now assigned by Secretary of War Baker to the problem of soldiers' unemployment. Several hundred members of the Chamber, most of them large employers, expressed their support of the proposal, which is for the Chamber of Commerce of each city to assume the entire burden of placing men from its locality.

President James S. Davis announced that Colonel Woods' plan would be initiated at once in Brooklyn. He will form soon a committee of employers to carry out the proposal.

This committee will see the former employers of the soldiers and prevail on them to reemploy men, even if it means increasing their forces. If the job no longer is available, the committee will find another plan for the soldier.

Other towns to cooperate. The Chamber of Commerce also is asked to look after soldiers from other cities who are stranded here. They will write to the business organization of the soldier's home town and arrange to finance him until he gets back there.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt was the second speaker at the luncheon. He pictured what the returned soldier had gone through under fire—experiences which, he said, made the men infinitely better and assets in every business.

Before the toastmaster, called for a silent toast to the memory of Theodore Roosevelt and John Parry Mitchell, close friend of the colonel. The entire assemblage stood in response.

Colonel Woods was in mufti, but Colonel Roosevelt wore a uniform with three service chevrons and a mourning band on his left sleeve. Both were cheered.

Colonel Woods made a plea for patience with the returned soldier.

Most are finding jobs. "Most of the soldiers to-day are finding jobs quickly and are going to them promptly," he continued. "It is a minority who do not seem able to place themselves in suitable positions."

"Men left civil life, where they shifted for themselves and looked after wives and children. They did all this for a great cause. After being demobilized they are left to shift for themselves again—the old life, but with a new spirit of doing great things for others, of backing up great causes. These men are coming back into civil life with this feeling, and there is no wonder they do not know where to hitch on."

"These men don't want to be patronized, or bossed, or mothered, or made objects of charity. They ask nothing more from the government than the government can properly give them. The employer, too, is puzzled when he gives jobs to men and finds that they are a little unsteady and do not buckle down to the job right away. But to men are better men for the experiences they've been through, and the ambition they have is a most precious thing."

Must convince employers. "Dig up the employers, find out why they do not reemploy the men. If the employer is still in business, argue with him. You should make it clear to the employer that it is a proud chance to take back the soldier. If the employer cannot give the job, the Chamber of Commerce should assume the responsibility of placing the soldier somewhere else."

"If he is not a Brooklyn man, but is stranded here, you should take the matter up with the Chamber of Com-

merce of his home town and finance him back there."

Colonel Woods said the Chamber of Commerce of Omaha, Neb., had canvassed what had opened up new territory for salesmen, and had branched out in other ways so that every Omaha man returned from the war, and 1,200 others, were given jobs.

In introducing Colonel Roosevelt, the toastmaster said the young officer had the hardest job in the world—"to live up to his name." Colonel Roosevelt's simple, direct and forcible manner of speaking, reminiscent of his father, made an instant appeal to the members, and his political chances were discussed informally during the luncheon.

Colonel Roosevelt enjoyed a reference to his phenomenal progress in politics. "A week ago he was nominated in the newspapers to the Presidency of the Board of Aldermen," he said. "Today a dispatch from Seattle tells of plans to make him Vice-President of the United States."

After describing conditions at the front, Colonel Roosevelt said: "You're going to find that the army which comes back is thoroughly and absolutely American. They have done something for the country—have put something in it—and have an interest in it similar to the interest in the bank where you keep your money."

"They're going to be restless, but we've got to absorb them in our everyday life. They're going to fuss around trying to find the scheme of life, and they want all help in finding it. Don't let us content ourselves with parades. You can't keep up the parade, but you can keep up the practical spirit."

Field Corps Named To Help Provide Jobs for Soldiers

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Organization of a special field corps in connection with the Emergency Employment Committee for soldiers and sailors of the Council of National Defense was announced to-day by the War Department.

This corps is made up of approximately thirty-five army officers specially selected and assigned to the work by the War Department, and will be under direct supervision of Colonel Arthur Woods, special assistant to the Secretary of War and chairman of the committee. It has been organized to carry out in the field plans for reemployment of soldiers, sailors and marines and their readjustment in civil life.

The work will consist largely of gathering information concerning existing government employment agencies, as well as private agencies, and finding out just how to cooperate with the community to fulfill the nation's obligations.

Division Heads Selected

The corps has been divided into three divisions, each under a division head. Major E. C. Church will be in charge of the Eastern and Northeastern division, which includes Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Virginia and Maryland. Major J. B. Reynolds will be in charge of the Central division, which will include Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Missouri, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Kentucky and West Virginia. Captain E. C. Wynn will be in charge of the Western division, which will include Washington, Oregon, California, Montana, Wyoming, Utah, Nevada and Idaho.

More than 4,000,000 persons have been placed in employment through the United States Employment Service since its organization in January, 1918, the department said. Last week, approximately 3,000,000 were men and women found for war industries, while the other million were mostly soldiers, sailors and civilian war workers, placed in peace time jobs.

Contributions received during the last week, the department also announced, assures the service to continue at least 60 per cent of its former offices until Congress appropriates funds.

5,500,000 Workers Registered

The placement figures announced to-day show that from January 15, 1918, to March 15, of this year, approximately 5,500,000 persons registered at the local offices of the service throughout the country. A great proportion of this number consisted of men literally "dug up" by the employment service from non-essential occupations for war work. During the year 1918, there are 40,211,942 registrations, 3,931,600 referred, and 3,002,295 known to have been placed. Figures for January, 1919, are: 589,306 registered, 514,436 referred and 379,180 placed. February figures are: 508,826 registered, 415,593 referred and 307,327 placed. During the first two weeks of this month, with reports from some states missing, the registrations approximate 350,000, referred 300,000 and placements 212,000.

American Red Cross Clothing Drive, Mar. 24-31



bundle up your bundle

If you have two coats give one to your fellow man who is shivering in Europe. Give every practical garment you can. Give your second best dress. Give shoes. Give underwear. Give all the used clothing you don't urgently need. Because men, women and children across the water need it desperately.

Go Bundle Up Your Clothes!

Take them to any Red Cross Receiving Station listed below or to the Central Receiving Station, 9 Union Square.

Battery to 59th St.

23 Vesey St.
*107 E. Broadway
633 Hudson St.
234 E. 11th St.
*11th St. and 7th Ave.
10 1/2th Ave.
71 W. 23d St.
*340 W. 20th St.
R. 12, cor. Broadway and 1st St.
20 E. 31st St.
New York Herald, Herald Square
7 E. 30th St.
455 10th Ave.
*105 W. 40th St.
*209 E. 42d St.
17th St. and 6th Ave. Station
242 E. 48th St.
246 E. 48th St.
*610 Lexington Ave. (Y.M.C.A.)
60th St. and 5th Ave. (Y.M.C.A.)
416 W. 64th St.
206 W. 67th St.
42nd St. and Lex. Ave. (church)

East Side, above 59th St.

60th St. and Mad. Ave. (church)
60th St. and 1st Ave. (N. Y. Trade School)
Mad. Ave. at 73d St. (church)
1010 Park Ave. at 84th St.
157 E. 84th St.
122 E. 85th St.
122d St. and Mt. Morris Park. W

Stations in heavy type with asterisk (*) will be open evenings until 9 o'clock

Port Strikers Agree to Haul City Garbage

Dr. Copeland Says They
Willingly Pledged to Do
This When Told That
Health Was in Danger

To Receive Union Wage

Tugs To Be Brought From
Another Port, as Owners
Here Refused to Lease

Health Commissioner Royal S. Copeland took a hand in the harbor strike yesterday, when, in announcing that arrangements had been made with the strikers for disposing of the city's refuse matter, he denounced the boat owners for refusing to allow the city to use their boats in removing what he termed a menace to the public health.

By the arrangement entered into yesterday the Marine Workers' Affiliation provides the Health Department with two tugs which on Monday will begin hauling out to sea the garbage and ashes which have been piling up in scows and on piers since the beginning of the strike. The tugs, it is understood, will be brought from another city and operated by union crews under the union scale of wages.

The arrangement with the Health Department restores to work five hundred members of the longshoremen's association who have been out of work since the first harbor strike, on January 9, their places having been filled by "emergency men" taken from the civil service lists. These men are employed on the dumps in Manhattan, and are members of Local 738, the senior longshoremen's unit in this city. It also provides for the employment of about five hundred union men on dumps in Brooklyn and Queens hitherto worked by non-union men.

O'Connor Does Nothing. Beyond a declaration that he would see to it that contracts of the Longshoremen's Association with stevedores would be carried out, and that he would issue a statement to-day covering his position, T. V. O'Connor, international president of the Longshoremen's Association, did not figure in yesterday's strike proceedings. No one but he, according to O'Connor, will hereafter order longshoremen to quit work.

Commenting on this statement, Thomas L. Delahanty, president of the Marine Workers' Affiliation, declared he was not interested in what Mr. O'Connor might say or do. "O'Connor has come in here and has had it demonstrated to him that the members of his organization are loyal union men who are standing by and will stand by their fellows who are battling for their rights," said Delahanty. "The longshoremen have supported the strike movement in every respect and their support is a splendid example for O'Connor to have been able to get any of the locals to work with him when he has appealed to them to take less than the men are asking. This should satisfy even the best owners that Mr. O'Connor's power in New York, at least, is very limited."

According to F. Paul A. Vaccarelli, international vice-president of the Longshoremen's Association, members of that organization now out of work here as a result of the strike, with the others ready to quit at the word.

Dr. Copeland's Statement. Dr. Copeland, in announcing the arrangements to dispose of the city's garbage, contrasted the position taken by the strikers with that of the boat owners.

"Because of the fine spirit of cooperation shown by the strike leaders," said he, "the city has been placed in a position to dispose of an accumulation of garbage that might otherwise have become a distinct menace to health. In the last forty-eight hours I have made repeated appeals to the civic conscience of the longshoremen owners in an effort to relieve the city of a serious situation. I told them that the health of the community was endangered and that the garbage must be moved. I asked them to let the city hire two of their tugs and told them we would pay the price if they would let the city operate the craft. The boats would simply have been under charter to the City of New York, and the owners would not have had to sacrifice one bit of what they termed their principles. They would have conceded nothing to the strikers. But in the face of all this, the representatives of the towage companies remained stiff-necked and flatly refused to give this assistance to the city officials."

"Later in the day I met two of the strike leaders in the office of the Commissioner of Street Cleaning, and placed the matter before them in the plainest manner. Within thirty minutes they had called a meeting of their men and within an hour I had their word that the strikers were willing to lay aside all personal opinions in the interest of the city and operate two boats under the conditions demanded by the owners until this danger to the city is passed."

Jewish Welfare Board Opens 10 Employment Bureaus for Soldiers

Officials of the Jewish Welfare Board announced last night that to complete the work it has been doing since the United States entered the war, it had established ten employment stations for discharged soldiers. These stations will be conducted in conjunction with the United States Employment Service, and will so interlock that applications for both help and work will be exchanged promptly to the advantage of employers and prospective employees. The stations are situated as follows: East Side—Seward Park, corner East Broadway and Essex Street; Stuyvesant Neighborhood House, Stuyvesant Square; Educational Alliance, East Broadway and Attorney Street; Harlem—Y. M. H. A., Lexington Avenue and Ninety-second Street; The Bronx—Franklin and Caldwell Streets.

Real Pastry for France

PARIS, March 29.—A decree issued by the government to-day permits the baking of fresh pastry. The use of bread flour in baking pastry will be permitted hereafter.

8,000 Men of 27th, Out This Week, Need Jobs

Division will come out of the army this week without jobs to go to, according to figures supplied yesterday to the United States Employment Service.

Dr. George W. Kirchwey, director of the New York branch of the service, has sent an appeal to 30,000 employers in and about the city, urging them to provide or help find work for these men. Eight hundred men of the 102d Signal Service Battalion of the 27th will be discharged to-morrow. Employers who need telephone and telegraph experts of all sorts, or photographers, are being requested to communicate with Colonel Thomas Crimmins or Lieutenant John C. Freeman at the 27th Division employment office, Hall of Records; telephone, Worth 1647.

Churches Smashed by Huns Need \$3,000,000

Committee for Relief Gathers
Information as to Losses
of Protestants

The Interborough Committee for Christian Relief in France and Belgium, 280 Fourth Avenue, has collated data showing the destruction of French Protestant churches by the Germans. It is estimated by the committee that at least \$3,000,000 will be needed to repair the damage and give the congregations a new start.

While splendid cathedrals, such as those at Rheims and Soissons, were destroyed, the modest rural churches and pastoral residences in the war district were also damaged beyond repair. The damage to the Rheims Reformed Church and the parsonage attached is estimated at \$75,000. The Protestant Church at St. Quentin, \$50,000, and the one at Nancy, \$12,000. At Verdun, Chateau Thierry and Harcourt there was also general wreckage of buildings used for religious purposes.

Macy Board to Continue Till New One Is Named

Emergency Fleet Corporation
Considering New
Agreement

PHILADELPHIA, March 29.—Charles Pietz, director general of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, announced to-day that the Macy board award, relating to wages, hours and other conditions, which expires Monday night, will be continued and guaranteed by the corporation until the employees and employers of all shipyards in the country, where the award applies have reached a new agreement.

The guarantee, Mr. Pietz said, would expire October 1, if an agreement has not been reached by that time. A plan to take the place of the Macy board is under consideration, Mr. Pietz said, and he had hopes that within a week agreements will be reached. It is planned, he added, to have three district boards, one covering the Pacific Coast, another the Great Lakes and the third the Atlantic seaboard. There would be five representatives of employers and five of labor on each operation would be along the general lines of the Macy award. The Fleet Corporation would not be represented on the new boards.

Strike Hearing Postponed

BOSTON, March 29.—Charles G. Wood, employers' representative on the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, announced to-night that the hearing of the textile strike at Lawrence, which he had set for next Monday, had been postponed. The responsibility for the postponement, he said, upon Mayor John J. Hurley of Lawrence, who had refused to permit the hearing to be held in the City Hall.

The two other members of the State Board, William Howland, chairman, and J. Walter Muller, employees' representative—repudiated the action of Wood and declared that no investigation had been authorized. Mayor Hurley thereupon announced his position.

Wilson vs. Hackett. The principal participants in the debate on the Irish question, however, were Mr. Wilson and Mr. Hackett. Mr. Wilson spoke at length about the trying situation of the English government and had often found itself in when dealing with the different factions in Ireland. There is no difference of opinion on the question of whether Ireland should have self-government, except in one place, and that is in Ireland," he said.

Mr. Hackett was asked by a woman on the floor: "Why did the Sinn Feiners clasp hands with Germany?"

"It's a question of fact," answered Mr. Hackett. "For how long and extended the hand clasp was, Sir Roger Casement was executed, and he is the only Irishman I know of whom that is true."

Mr. Hackett said in no other case has it been proved that the Sinn Fein and the Germans worked together against England. Professor Stephen P. Duggan of City College presided.

London Man Gives U. S. Job of Solving The Irish Problem

Daily News' Correspondent
Here Tells Dinners Amer-
ica as Mediator Must Find
Plan to Suit Factions

Discussing the question of "Ireland and the League of Nations" yesterday afternoon at the weekly luncheon of the League of Free Nations Association at the Hotel Commodore, P. W. Wilson, American correspondent of "The London Daily News," declared that if the United States is to act as a mediator for Great Britain she must come forward with a plan that all Irish factions will agree to.

"Mere abuse of England will not help to solve the Irish question," he said. "We are not only ready," Mr. Wilson continued, "for the Irish to have self-determination, but we will pay her to take it. One reason that I am such a passionate advocate of self-government for Ireland is because I want self-government for England."

The Irish Point of View. Francis Hackett, literary editor of "The New Republic," who discussed the question of Ireland from the point of view of the Irish, said he believed it absolutely necessary that Ireland be given self-determination, and that Ireland has been "crucified" by the English "Tories."

"I don't think," he said, "that Mr. Wilson sees Ireland except as a liability that can best be met by sweeping it under the door mat."

Dr. Alexander Irvine defended the position of the Ulsterites in the Irish controversy. He denied that England is holding Ireland down. "You can't crush an Irishman," he said, and added that, although Woodrow Wilson is the arbiter of the rights of democracy, he is not the advocate of a religious party.

"The trouble with the Irishman," said Dr. Irvine, "is that he doesn't know what he wants, and when he gets it he doesn't want it. I am opposed to any man in the governmental life of our country demanding the self-determination of Ireland, for the reason that the Monroe Doctrine bites both ways. If we say hands off to Europe, then Europe also has a right to say hands off to us."

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The Artistry of Paris Invokes Enthusiasm for Every Hat